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Aidid Seeks Cease-Fire Before Conference Agreement

AB0701152893 Paris AFP in English 1505 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, Jan 6 (AFP) - Mohamed Farrah Aidid, one of the main Somali warlords and whose forces clashed with U.S. troops in Mogadishu early Thursday [7 January], has again blocked talks here among warring Somali factions, reliable sources reported.

Aidid is insisting that a ceasefire be established before any decision can be made on a date and a place for a national reconciliation conference, according to delegates at a U.N.- sponsored meeting here.

The 14 Somali factions had appeared to have reached agreement in principle on Wednesday to hold a conference in Mogadishu in April. But deep-seated rivalries among the factions, principally between Aidid and Mohamed Ali Mahdi, have dogged the talks.

A representative of Ali Mahdi accused Aidid of being the only one to raise objections to an agreement. The factions have made no progress on how to carry out a ceasefire and on the composition of a standing committee for the reconciliation talks.

Aidid wants the committee to be formed to ensure compliance with a ceasefire before a definite date and place is chosen for the conference. He also insists that any ceasefire leave forces in place, a demand strongly rejected by rival factions who want to reoccupy land captured by Aidid's troops and his allies. [passage omitted]

Factions To Hold Summit 15-18 Apr

AB0801082093 Paris AFP in English 0603 GMT 8 Jan 93

[Text] Addis Ababa, Jan 8 (AFP)—Somali warring factions meeting here reached agreement early Friday [8 January] on holding a national reconciliation conference in the Ethiopian capital from April 15 to 18. This was announced to AFP by a member of the delegation of warlord Ali Mahdi Mohamed, whose main rival is General Mohamed Farah Aidid. The delegation member said the accord was reached after much international pressure, notably from the United Nations, the United States and the Ethiopians.

Regional Financial Assistance, Loan Agreements Eyed

AB0601101993

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on regional loan agreements and financial assistance. Source information is given in parentheses after each item.

BURKINA FASO

As part of cooperation between the Armed Forces of Germany and Burkina Faso, the German ambassador

presented a consignment of medical equipment to the civil engineering unit of the Burkinabe Army on 21 December. This donation is in line with the 1992-1994 cooperation program estimated at over 1 billion CFA francs. For 1993, the German Government plans to build office blocks, a laboratory, and a medical center for that unit. [Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1300 GMT 21 Dec 92]

IVORY COAST

Germany granted a loan of about 5 billion CFA francs to the Ivory Coast on 28 December. The money will be used to support the development of human resources in the health and social protection and national education sectors. The agreement was signed for the Ivory Coast by Minister Daniel Kablan Duncan while the German ambassador to the Ivory Coast signed for his country. [Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaîne Nationale-Une Network in French 0700 GMT 29 Dec 92]

France, through the French Fund for Development, has granted our country financial assistance worth about 27.25 billion CFA francs in two separate loans. The first loan is for 27.5 billion CFA francs. It carries a 4.5 percent interest and is repayable over 10 years with a six-year grace period. The money will be used to support the economic and financial stabilization program set up by the government. The second loan is for 250 million CFA francs and the money will be used to promote animal production. [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 1, 2, 3 Jan 93 p 6]

MALI

The French Fund for Development has just granted 1.5 billion CFA francs to the Malian Government. This financial assistance will be used for the implementation of the clauses of the National Pact signed with the Tuareg rebellion, in particular the restoration of security, the reorganization of the administrative machinery, and the revival of economic activity in the northern regions. [Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 1 Jan 93]

MAURITANIA

A loan agreement for 60 million French francs has been signed between France and Mauritania. The money will be used in funding the structural adjustment program, in particular the reduction of the budget deficit, the revival of the productive sectors, and the promotion of social services. [Nouakchott ORTM in French 0730 GMT 23 Dec 92]

UGANDA

The European Investment Bank [EIB] has given the Development Finance Company of Uganda a loan worth 4 million European Currency Units to support various agro-based enterprises. The loan is to be repaid in 12 years and carries a 2 percent interest. The loan agreement was signed at the EIB headquarters in Luxembourg by Uganda's ambassador to the EC, and by an EIB official. [Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0400 GMT 23 Dec 92]

Rwanda**CDR Party Comments on Events at Arusha Talks**

EA0701204393 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 6 Jan 93

[Text] At a press conference today, 6 January, the pro-Hutu Party Coalition for the Defense of the Republic [CDR], gave its view on the Arusha negotiations concerning power sharing. The CDR believes that the negotiators, who are in Arusha, are violating articles 14 (21 and 44) of the Arusha agreement. Fredy Usabuwera reports:

[Usabuwera] The CDR is in favor of negotiating with the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and not [word indistinct] of negotiations, a name that they gave to the current Arusha negotiations. The CDR is of the opinion that the negotiating sides do not respect the Arusha agreement including articles 14, 21, and 44 concerning the sharing of power. According to the CDR, this shows that they are only concerned with the interests of some political parties and not the interests of the popular majority.

The CDR calls upon all Rwandans, especially those in Arusha, to [words indistinct] exclude it [words indistinct] because according to the party, no broad based transitional government would be operational without its participation. Here is the party's president, Martin Bucyana:

[Begin Bucyana recording] For us, all means are acceptable, as long as they are democratic. Therefore, you will not see the CDR party, which is peace loving, start disturbing the peace. (?That is) not our objective. I think that a government could be paralyzed in many ways. We can, for example, issue a call for civil disobedience which is democratic, or for demonstrations. Demonstrations are allowed in our Constitution. Therefore you should not believe that we shall necessarily [words indistinct] to hold up the government. However, we believe that if a democratic government finds that it does not have the support of a large majority of population, then it should not continue governing. [end recording]

[Usabuwera] The CDR proposes distributing the portfolios as follows—four for the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND], three for the Republican Democratic Movement [MDR] including the premiership, three for the CDR including the Ministry of Interior, two for Social Democratic Party [PSD], two for Liberal Party [PL]. The remaining three [including the RPF] would be shared by the other political parties.

The CDR also issues this call, I quote: Hutu people be vigilant, for the motherland is in danger. End of quote. If the MDR, PSD, and PL parties believe that they are strong enough, let them face the ballot and witness their crushing victory. Tutsi people should know how to

differentiate their rights and interests from those of the Hutu masses, the CDR pointed out.

Zaire**President Rejects High Council 'Ultimatum'**

LD0801100893 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 8 Jan 93

[Text] In Zaire, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko has let it be known that he will not pay attention to the ultimatum of the High Council of the Republic [HCR] giving him three days to rescind his decision on dissolving the transitional government under pain of dismissal. I will ignore them, I am not answerable to them, the head of state said yesterday, while expressing the view that the HCR's attitude is extremely serious. He furthermore said that he will not promulgate the act of transition until a broad national unity government is formed.

Chief of Defense Staff Urges Unity, Discipline

AB0801102893 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 6 Jan 93

[Excerpt] The chief of the defense staff of the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ], General Mahele Lyolo Bokungu received Christmas and New Year wishes from officers and men of the FAZ this morning. The ceremony took place in the courtyard of the Ministry of National Defense and Army Headquarters. Brigadier General Baruti Milengo, who spoke on behalf of all members of the FAZ, stressed the importance of the ceremony. On behalf of all of them, General Baruti congratulated the FAZ chief of defense for the good work he did during the past year. On behalf of all the FAZ members, Gen. Baruti wished Gen. Mahele and his family happiness, long life, and prosperity. May God Almighty grant him long life, he concluded.

Responding to this speech, the FAZ chief of defense staff called on the FAZ members to work harder during 1993 in order to increase production. He told the officers to tell the truth, work with each other, and love one another. He told them to tell the truth and to avoid lies and verbal attacks. To succeed, we must work together as protectors of the people. He said soldiers must respect the property of others. The FAZ chief of the defense staff called on the soldiers to demonstrate discipline and to respect military regulations. Finally, Gen. Mahele reminded the officers and men of the mission of the FAZ: to protect the people and their property, the internal and external defense of our national territory. [passage omitted]

PANA on Economic, Political Uncertainty

AB0501154593 Dakar PANA in English 0928 GMT 5 Jan 93

[By Lolo Luasu]

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Jan (PANA)—The economic situation in Zaire continued to worsen during the past year as politicians and decision makers failed to agree on how to manage the transition to democracy or take the required corrective measures. As a result, Zaire entered the new year with a cumulative inflation of more than 3000 percent, an economic growth rate of about 20 percent and a completely dilapidated economic fabric due to the widespread looting which occurred in September 1991.

In addition, the country is faced with political uncertainty, which has been prevalent over the last two years and which has forced businessmen to stop investing in productive sectors. These have now turned to speculative business, especially small scale mining and production of precious metals.

A budget deficit of more than 100,000 billion zaires (\$1: 2,500,000 zaire) and the galloping inflation have combined to ruin the people's confidence in the local currency. Businessmen and financiers have abandoned the banking system, resorting to the purchase of stronger currencies and dealing in precious stones, which is legalised internally. During the past one year, Zaire has been faced with an acute shortage of banknotes, which forced banks to close shop for several months. This further made it impossible for the government to pay its civil servants up to five month salary arrears.

Gecamines, the mining company which is the hub of the country's economic activity and foreign currency earner, has seen its production dwindle year after year due to its inability to rehabilitate its production equipment and because of political and social troubles that have shaken Shaba Province where the mining company is based.

Zaire has for the past two years not received any international assistance from its former friends—the French, Belgians and the Americans. This is due to the international outcry which followed the Lubumbashi University massacre of May 1990, the slow pace to democracy as well as accusations of official mismanagement and violation of human rights. At the same time, institutions

like the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the European Development Bank, have either broken off links with the country or maintained them at a very low level.

Today, most of the development projects, the majority of credit lines have been severed while the country has not received a single investor in the productive sector.

In fact, since the September 1991 looting, the only investments that have taken place have occurred in the hydrocarbons sector because oil companies have no alternative but to recycle whatever they earn in local currency. This is due to the fact that they cannot get from the banks the foreign currency to repatriate abroad. Apart from establishing new service stations in the Zairian capital, these companies have also started to invest in the building sector.

The only sector which is doing well is the export of precious metals from small scale miners. Buying centres for the minerals have mushroomed everywhere in Kinshasa and other urban centres like Tshikapa in eastern Kasai, Kisangani in Upper Zaire and the three provinces in the former Kivu provinces in eastern Zaire. Most of the buying centres are owned by foreign groups, notably, Lebanese, Jews and West Africans, who mint huge amounts of local currency outside the banking system thus contributing largely to the liquidity crisis in the official monetary circuit.

Whatever these companies pay in the form of royalties and taxes is what has so far enabled the government to meet its oil import bill, which was estimated at about 15 million U.S. dollars in the past year.

Negotiations recently begun with the IMF and the World Bank seem to be of preliminary nature due to the failure by the government to produce a comprehensive economic recovery programme.

At any rate, the political crisis, which has lasted too long in the country, leaves one without any hope for better days, at least not in the near future.

Djibouti

Ministry Issues Communique on Tadjoura Clashes

EA0701213293 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali 1700 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] The National Defense Ministry and the Djibouti Armed Forces Central Command today issued a communique on the recent battles in Tadjoura District.

On the 6, 17, 18, and 20 December, rebel groups attacked Tadjoura town. In order to end the fighting which has constantly created fears in the minds of the town's residents, as well as protecting the security of the military personnel in the district, Djibouti forces have in the last few days expanded security measures in the district. The Djibouti forces have taken control of [words indistinct] of Tadjoura District. Rebel groups who had been stationed there suffered heavily, leaving behind the wounded who were transferred to Djibouti city for treatment. Moreover, the government forces seized a large quantity of arms which the fleeing rebels left behind.

In the battles, the government forces lost three soldiers while seven others were wounded. The Djibouti Armed Forces are greatly surprised and regret that some men calling themselves politicians have been circulating rumors and false reports with no basis or foundation, aimed at tarnishing the dignity of the forces.

In the communique, the Djibouti Armed Forces again make it clear that they are fully discharging their duties and responsibilities in line with the country's Constitution.

Ethiopia

Eritrean Front Leader Seriously Ill, Flown to Israel

AB0801092093 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 7 Jan 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpt] There would have been some alarm in Eritrea in the past couple of days, especially in high places in the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF, which is steering the territory to an independent referendum in April. Its leader, Isayas Afewerki, has been taken seriously ill just as he was supposed to meet the United Nations secretary general, Butrus Butrus-Ghali, who arrived in Asmara for a brief stopover yesterday. Now there are reports that his condition has deteriorated so badly that he has been flown out of Eritrea to Israel. On the line to Asmara, Raggi Omar asked our correspondent, Lucy Hannon, if it was true that Isayas Afewerki had been taken to Israel:

[Begin recording] [Hannon] Yes, he was taken to Israel—to Jerusalem—last night. He was taken around midnight by an American plane, and I believe that it was President

Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia who appealed to the Israelis to take Isayas Afewerki to Jerusalem for treatment. The fear was that it was cerebral malaria.

[Omar] Has that actually been confirmed that it is cerebral malaria?

[Hannon] It is not admitted or denied. Israeli sources have reported that it is cerebral malaria. He was certainly extremely sick. The Eritrean officials here say that they are in constant communication and believe that he is recovering.

[Omar] Has word got out in Asmara of just how seriously ill Isayas Afewerki is?

[Hannon] Not yet. There has not been an official statement on his sickness or the fact that he has been flown out of the country. It is Christmas Day here in Eritrea, so I do not think anybody yet really knows that the leader is out of the country and is sick, but the officials who are now disclosing this fact are emphasizing the fact he is recovering. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Kenya

Opposition Forms 'United Front' To Meet Moi

AB0701212393 Nairobi KNA in English 1742 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] Nairobi, 7 Jan (KNA)—The leaders of the three main opposition parties Oginga Odinga of FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya, Mwai Kibaki of the Democratic Party, and Kenneth Matiba of FORD-Asili today said that they are ready to meet President Moi to develop "methods of getting Kenya going again".

Addressing a press conference that was chaired by Mr Kenneth Matiba of FORD-Asili, the three leaders under the banner "Alliance of Kenya Parties" hoped that President Moi would be ready and willing to meet, though belatedly. The leaders affirmed their commitment to the alliance's objectives and rule of law and said that they will use peaceful means to advance their cause.

A statement read by the FORD-Asili secretary-general Mr Martin Shikuku, said that the Alliance, which incorporates all the minor parties, will in their dealings with the government act as a united front and not as individuals or individual parties.

KANU today mandated the president to meet the opposition but only as individual parties not an alliance.

The alliance threatened to take the necessary action against the government if it does not stop tribal clashes which they claimed were spreading to other parts of the country like Kiserian in Kajiado [Rift Valley Province].

The alliance condemned and rejected the Commonwealth observers report on the elections, claiming that the elections had been rigged in favor of President Moi

and KANU. They said that the team had failed in its terms of reference of stating whether the elections were generally free and fair or not.

The leaders also lashed out at the British Government for allegedly convening to retain President Moi and KANU in power.

Moi Fails To Attend Meeting

EA0801114993 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1000 GMT 8 Jan 93

[Text] The three main opposition leaders, Kenneth Njindo Ma'iba, Mwai Kibaki, and Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, today said they were saddened by President Moi's failure to meet them at Parliament buildings.

Talking on behalf of the opposition, Kenneth Matiba claimed that they sent an invitation letter yesterday to the president for the now aborted meeting which was scheduled for 10.00 a.m. He said it was a great pity that President Moi did not turn up.

The president yesterday said that he would meet the opposition leaders individually and at his own convenience, but the opposition insists that they 'break in transmission].

[Begin Matiba recording, in progress] ...To meet us and we promised that we would be here. And, indeed, as we promised, we came here at 10 o'clock, or just before 10 o'clock, and we have now waited for one hour but he has not turned up, which means that he has declined to come without telling us what is happening, without indicating whether or not he would be coming. We think it is a great pity and it is with regret that we now have to think what to do next, how we are going to react to this, if at all. We looked forward to discussing national problems which face our nation and which need solutions, as they put it in English, yesterday. But we are responsible people and until we have discussed and agreed as to exactly how we should formally react to that, I do not have much more to say. [end recording]

Moi Reports on Talks With Commonwealth Chief

EA0701201793 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1846 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] President Moi today chaired the first ruling party KANU [Kenya African National Union] national executive committee meeting since the country's multiparty elections held on the 29th of last month. President Moi was met by the vice president, George Saitoti, and top party officials at the Kenyatta international conference center party headquarters.

Today's meeting gave party members a chance to hear a first hand report from the president on his discussions with the Commonwealth secretary general, Chief Ameka Anyaoku. The executive meeting preceded a KANU parliamentary group to be held before the first session of the seventh parliament according to reports.

Government Denies Involvement in Political 'Thuggery'

EA0701135693 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1000 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] The permanent secretary in the office of the president in charge of provincial administration and internal security, Wilfred Kimalat, has said that the government was neither aware of nor involved in acts of political thuggery or harassment. He further stated that the government was aware of and concerned about lawless elements who were carrying out unlawful acts. He said these elements were harassing innocent Kenyans in some parts of the country. Kimalat assured the nation that the government had taken appropriate steps to protect wananchi [citizens] and their property throughout the country.

A section of the local press yesterday [6 January] reported that the government was not maintaining the peace and tranquillity which had prevailed during the multiparty elections. The government assurance was contained in a statement signed by the internal security chief.

KANU Asks Opposition To Respect Constitution

EA0701202493 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] The KANU [Kenya African National Union] national executive committee today called on the opposition to show respect for the Constitution of Kenya and accept the electorate's decision at the just concluded elections. In a statement read by the party's vice president, who is also Kenya's vice president, Professor George Saitoti, the committee reaffirmed that President Moi be accorded full support in his constitutional responsibilities as head of state.

[Begin Saitoti recording] The national executive council calls upon opposition parties to demonstrate a spirit of goodwill and responsibility by publicly conceding defeat. The national executive council noted that the various opposition parties have requested to have a dialogue with the president. The council mandated the president to hold meetings with the individual parties at his own convenience. However, it was emphasized that such a meeting should be held in an atmosphere of goodwill and respect of the head of state.

The opposition parties during the time of the elections, they fought as individual political parties. There was no unified opposition party. Each one of the opposition parties had its own manifesto and each of it was trying to sell its own manifesto, and to be elected on that basis. To the best of our knowledge, we are not aware of a common manifesto which had then been agreed, officially agreed, by those political parties, as (?different) opposition parties because each one of them had its own agenda. These political parties are approaching issues differently.

The FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya, Jaramogi Oginga Odinga is reported to have said that he will take up the seats in Parliament along with his party. Mr. Ken Matiba [FORD-Asili], what has he said? He's taking a renegade position, from where he says he doesn't want to go to Parliament but he wants Moi out. As it were, they appear to be holding diametrically opposed views. [end recording]

Somalia

U.S. Forces 'Assault' Mogadishu Gunmen, Seize Weapons

AB0701122093 London BBC World Service in English
1100 GMT 7 Jan 93

[From the "World News program]

[Excerpts] U.S. forces in Somalia have launched a fierce attack on local Somali gunmen in the capital, Mogadishu, and are reported to have captured a large stock of weapons. The district was said to be occupied by gunmen loyal to General Mohamed Farah Aidid, one of the two main leaders in the capital. The Marines are reported to have captured a large quantity of weapons, including tanks, an anti-aircraft gun, and machine-guns mounted on vehicles. First details on the operation were given by an American military spokesman in Mogadishu, Colonel Fred Peck. [passage omitted]

The attack in Mogadishu followed an incident yesterday in which the U.S. forces said they were fired on in the area. Following developments is our correspondent, Catherine Bond:

[Bond] The reports state that it took about two hours to secure the area. Col. Fred Peck, the American military spokesman in Somalia, said the troops put out a warning last night, calling on the Somalis who were inside the compound, with a collection of heavy weaponry, to surrender. He said the 12 Somalis who have surrendered so far told the American troops that they were about 30 tanks and battle wagons, known as techs, inside the compound as well as large quantities of ammunition. He said the 12 would probably be detained for questioning and then released. Col. Peck described the weapons as belonging to Gen. Mohamed Farah Aidid, one of Mogadishu's main warlords.

As the assault was launched, American troops attacked a group of Somalis (operating) an anti-aircraft gun. The main reason for the whole operation, he said, has been an incident the day before, when a Marine patrol came under fire. Col. Peck was talking to reporters who were near the scene of the assault, crouching behind the wall as troops took up position for one of the last phases of the attack, described as the most aggressive launched by the task force since it arrived in Somalia almost a month ago.

30 Somalis Killed, 1 Marine Injured

AB0701141193 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 7 Jan 93

[By Michael Anders]

[Text] Mogadishu, Jan 7 (AFP)—U.S. Marines mounted a dawn assault in Mogadishu Thursday [7 January], wiping out a stronghold of hostile Somali fighters and seizing a large quantity of heavy armour and big guns. One Marine was accidentally wounded by friendly fire but was expected to recover fully, a U.S. military spokesman said. But there was no official word of casualties on the Somali side. The U.S. spokesman said he expected there had been some. Residents earlier spoke of 30 Somalis killed.

Cobra and Huey helicopters using missiles, rockets and machineguns and backed by armoured cars and ground troops attacked a compound held by fighters loyal to General Mohamed Farah Aidid at a crossroads in west Mogadishu, Colonel Fred Peck said. They seized four aging Soviet-built tanks, as well as armoured cars and at least 15 artillery pieces, including 152 and 105 mm guns and an anti-aircraft gun.

Peck said the Somali fighters had been "told that their surrender by 6:00 A.M. (Thursday) was expected," following sniper attacks the previous day. He said the assault began when a patrol spotted some of the fighters preparing an anti-aircraft gun as U.S. helicopters were flying overhead. "They asked for and received permission to take out that weapon, which they did," Peck said.

The U.S. commander, Major-General Charles Wilhelm, announced the engagement at a special news conference at the U.S. Embassy just as seized heavy weapons were being towed away close by the building. Peck said leaders of the hostile group were warned Wednesday [6 January] night to surrender, but added that he did not know if the ultimatum had reached the fighters concerned. The leaders had said the group was undisciplined and had not been acting on orders.

Peck said Thursday morning's action came after several American patrols and convoys had been fired on. The Americans came under small arms and some mortar fire, U.S. sources said. But the previous evening a Somali heavy machine also opened fire.

If 30 Somalis were indeed killed—the true figure may never be known—that would make it the highest casualty toll in a single incident since Operation Restore Hope began December 9. At least 17 Somalis were killed and 25 wounded in inter-clan fighting New Year's Eve.

There was some tension in the city near the scene Thursday and Mogadishu residents were warning people not to approach it. Earlier reports described the violence as clan fighting between Morosuthi, the back warlord Ali Mahdi Mohamed, and the Habegedir, who are with his bitter rival Aidid. The engagement took place at or

near a Somali former military academy in the same vicinity as the last heavy fighting in Mogadishu that left 17 dead.

Aidid Comments on 'Reprisal'

AB0701181293 Paris AFP in French 1705 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] Addis Ababa, 7 Jan (AFP)—General Mohamed Farah Aidid, one of the major Somali war chiefs, whose stronghold in the northwest of Mogadishu was attacked by the Americans today in reprisal for shootings, said today in Addis Ababa that he has given his men orders "not to do anything" during his absence.

"I do not know anything about what happened," he said in Somali, pointing out that he had not been able to contact the Somali capital. Gen. Aidid, visibly in a bad mood, had refused earlier to answer questions from journalists who were waiting for him at the Ghion Hotel, where the Somali factions are meeting behind closed doors.

"I do not know anything," he said often. However, he later answered in Somali to a Djibouti reporter.

Concerning the Addis Ababa discussions, he said: "This is the beginning of a consensus," but that no agreement had been reached yet.

After discussions during the day, the factions separated and were expected to resume their discussions in the evening.

USC Official Urges 'Restraint'

EA0701195493 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] Professor Isa Mohamed Siad, the United Somali Congress [USC] foreign secretary, who is also the deputy secretary for internal affairs, has addressed the Somali people following a military encounter in Mogadishu between American troops and the Somali Liberation Army [SLA], a military wing of the Somali National Alliance.

Speaking to journalists at his office today, the secretary said the incident took place today, 7 January, 1993, at 0600 in the morning, adding that the encounter took place at one of the SLA's barracks in the city.

Professor Isa Mohamed appealed to the Somali people, particularly the Mogadishu citizens, to confine their weapons to the barracks and desist from anything that could create instability and chaos. He added that after investigations were completed into how and why the incident had occurred and how much damage had been caused, the outcome would be made public.

Professor Isa Mohamed thanked Mogadishu citizens for showing restraint and appealed to them to behave in that way.

Statement Issued on U.S. Command Forces' Work

EA0801100593 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] An official statement has been issued by the U.S. Command in Mogadishu in pursuance of the agreement reached between President Ali Mahdi Mohamed and General Mohamed Farah Aidid regarding the removal of their respective soldiers and equipment from the town and its environs.

The U.S. statement contained the following:

1. That its troops have equipment capable of detecting from where and when shots are coming.
2. The Command issues a final warning stating that they will completely destroy any area from where they come under fire.
3. The multinational forces will shoot on sight anyone who points his gun at the soldiers or who poses a threat to them.

The Command also wishes to strictly warn car thieves and robbers who steal from the people in the localities to forthwith stop their activities or face the consequences.

The statement further adds that the residents of Mogadishu should abide by all orders issued by the U.S. Command and fully support the work being accomplished by the multinational forces by informing them of areas where arms are, or are suspected to be, hidden to avoid any difficulties they may encounter from the forces in carrying out their work.

Since the multinational forces are here in the interest of the people of this country who have been ravaged by famine and civil war, the people's cooperation in this regard is essential.

Congress Committee Issues Security Resolutions

EA0801102693 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1820 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] A meeting of a committee charged with ending disagreements within the United Somali Congress [USC] which has been going on at Hodon District, in Mogadishu, has issued indispensable resolutions. The joint USC committee charged with reconciling the USC communities, at its fifth meeting held at Hodon District on 4 January, debated the sixth point on the agenda of the previous meeting which agreed to counter banditry. The committee reached consensus on the following points:

1. Bandits will be fought jointly with the help of the security forces and the public;
2. No mercy will be shown to bandits whether on a tribal or brotherly basis;
3. If proven as a bandit, one will be dealt with according to the shari'ah law;

4. Carrying firearms in the city has been banned and anyone found in possession of them will be disarmed;

5. It has been agreed that security forces will be formed in each district to restore peace and counter bandits and thieves;

6. The disarmed youth will undergo cultural rehabilitation for their future well-being with the cooperation of friendly countries and donor agencies;

7. Residents of all districts in Mogadishu are requested to disclose where bandits are hiding.

The committee also debated the completion of the withdrawal of forces from Mogadishu, and discussed the issue of immovable property undestroyed by the war.

After a long debate the following points were agreed on:

1. A joint military committee should follow up and issue reports on the forces and the withdrawal of their weapons from Mogadishu city;

2. Everyone has been requested to return to their locality and rebury their (loved ones), and those with illegally acquired property should surrender it unconditionally;

3. A judiciary committee comprising respected elders has been appointed to deal with property transfer;

4. Religious leaders and security forces have been charged with the implementation of the points;

5. These types of committees will be formed in all districts constituting Mogadishu;

6. Those occupying schools, hospitals, markets, offices, and other public places should immediately vacate them.

Any further reports concerning the committee for reconciling the USC communities will be broadcast, God willing.

Government-Cosag Meeting Ends, To Resume 9 Jan

MB0801105093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0958 GMT 8 Jan 93

[Text] Pretoria Jan 8 SAPA—Minister of Constitutional Development Roelf Meyer said on Friday [8 January] he hoped the parties involved in the meeting between the government and the Concerned South Africans' Group (Cosag) would display a reconciliatory approach to get multi-party talks back on track.

But fiery debate could mark the two-day meeting on Friday and Saturday between the parties in Pretoria.

Cosag has placed on the agenda Mr Meyer's reported statements in America to the effect that the government and the African National Congress [ANC] would if necessary forge ahead with the reform process without the Inkatha Freedom Party.

The South African Embassy in the U.S. subsequently rebutted the reports, saying Mr Meyer had been misquoted and misinterpreted.

Cosag was formed in protest against the government/ANC "record of understanding" on September 26 last year, and these agreements are also on Cosag's agenda.

The Cosag group wants to discuss the status of Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) agreements, as well as the issue of a multi-party conference of review.

In addition, the "implementation of anc strategies" concerning indemnity, political prisoners, the South African Defence Force and the South African Broadcasting Corporation would be raised.

The government's agenda includes the resumption of multi-party talks, constitutional principles and the promotion of regionalism/federalism for a new constitutional dispensation.

The multi-party negotiations process and announced time frames have also been put down by Cosag for discussion.

The government delegation is led by Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer and includes senior Ministers Dawie de Villiers, Kobie Coetsee, George Bartlett, Hernus Kriel and Leon Wessels.

Cosag delegates include members of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], led by IFP national Chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose, representatives of the KwaZulu government, Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner People's Union] members led by Andries Beyers, the Conservative Party [CP] headed by CP deputy-leader Ferdi Hartzenberg, Bophuthatswana government officials including State Affairs Minister Rowan Cronje, members of Ciskei government, and other groupings such as the Transvaal

Hostel Residents Association, the Volkseenheidskomitee [People's Unity Committee] (VEK), the Independent Foundation, the official opposition party in KaNgwane, Insika National Party, the opposition party in KwaNdebele, and the Sindawonye Mandebale Party.

The meeting will continue on Saturday, starting about 9am.

No statements would be released after Friday's talks, a government spokesman said.

Transkei's Holomisa on APLA Bases Issue

MB0601203093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 6 Jan 93

[Interview with Major General Bantu Holomisa, Transkei military ruler, by SABC Announcer Freek Robinson on the "Agenda" program, conducted in English—live]

[Text] [Robinson] Welcome General, I am glad that you are with us here tonight. May I just say that you have already been here at the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] for a previous interview with our program Newsline on CCV [Contemporary Community Values], therefore, some of the questions will be the same but for the benefit of our TV 1 viewers I would like to pose the same questions to give them the benefit of those answers.

[Holomisa] Thank you.

[Robinson] First of all, allegations were made that there were bases in Transkei. Evidence was led in various court cases in South Africa that training took place. I know that you have denied allegations that there were bases. Is there in fact training taking place at the moment?

[Holomisa] Well, I assume that when you talk of a base, even training, a training will take place in a base. For instance, I denied this and South African... [pauses] the South African Defense Force [SADF] in that kangaroo court which sat in Port Elizabeth two days ago....

[Robinson, interrupting] ... you are referring to the Goldstone Commission?

[Holomisa] I'm referring to the inquiry which was headed by Mr. Steyn who said ...

[Robinson, interrupting] ... part of the Goldstone Commission.

[Holomisa, continuing] ... who said that when he arrived in Port Elizabeth, although he was mandated to investigate the APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] activities, but when he arrived there he said he is coming to investigate this Holomisa affair. That's why I'm calling it a kangaroo court, whether it's for Goldstone, I'm not sure, but be that as it may, the SADF in their memorandum said, I would like to quote one sentence: "It cannot be emphasized enough that during APLA training one cannot refer to the use of bases in the

ordinary sense. Training mostly takes place informally and might even take place underneath a tree at night." Close quote. So, ...

[Robinson, interrupting] Do you deny that such a possibility is there?

[Holomisa] It's a new scenario which they are bringing up. Before that, Hernus Kriel and other people said there are military bases and camps but now they are talking about trees. But even there I will still be cooperative to South Africa. They must now bring all those witnesses in this proposed inquiry of Transkei and then we can go and do an inspection under those trees they are quoting. I would also go further and challenge them, or request them, to give us more money so that we can employ more policemen perhaps, to guard all the trees which are in Transkei.

[Robinson] General, the question that I pose to you is to ask whether you reject the assertion by self-confessed members of APLA who said in court themselves that they were trained in Transkei.

[Holomisa] I remember that court case you are referring to. It was in East London.

[Robinson] There were several in fact.

[Holomisa] The one I could remember was in East London and for your information there was a trial within a trial. They were challenging the confession. This confession, it was actually relating to a training which took place in Transkei, therefore, in terms of the law, if there is a case within a case... [pauses] a trial within a case, people challenging a confession, you must understand that you need to give the benefit of the doubt to that particular individual who is rejecting a confession, because at the time he was under the arrest, normally those people are not in their senses. I will refer to our recent judgment which was issued by the chief justice of Transkei...

[Robinson] General, we can't go back to the court case and discuss all the details. All that I'm asking you is, do you reject out of hand the assertion that APLA cadres were trained in Transkei?

[Holomisa] Let me be of assistance to you. Goldstone has been requested to head an inquiry into the activities of APLA. Let everyone who has that evidence, therefore, table it in that proposed inquiry.

[Robinson] You have no such evidence?

[Holomisa] No such evidence in our files or anywhere. We have told you. We have told you the people of South Africa through the media, and until such time it has been proven to us, I am not going to dance to this tune of propaganda by that conservative minister of police in South Africa.

[Robinson] But yet you have asked for your own commission of inquiry to sit?

[Holomisa] Yes.

[Robinson] Can we just clear up this question, very clearly, General? Do you want Judge Goldstone to be part of your inquiry? Do you want him to conduct his own inquiry or don't you want to have to do anything with him whatsoever?

[Holomisa] The procedure here is as follows: We have an existing agreement between ourselves, that is, South Africa and Transkei. We have requested the secondment of Judge Goldstone to go and head an inquiry into the activities of APLA in Transkei. Therefore, we want Judge Goldstone, but because we are not...

[Robinson, interrupting] But independent of his investigation currently in South Africa? Independent of that?

[Holomisa] It will be independent because the current one is an extension of the National Peace Accord and the current commission of inquiry in South Africa has been appointed in terms of the South African Constitution. Therefore, Transkei has got its own constitution. If, for instance, he were to go to Transkei and investigate these activities under the present arrangement, that report he would have to go and take it to President De Klerk, not even to all the signatories of the Peace Accord, but because now we are being accused as a country, we say we want to take Goldstone because he was identified as one of the eminent judges, to go and head this inquiry in Transkei and after that the findings will also be made public. In fact, we want an independent commission of inquiry. No civil servant must serve in that commission of inquiry as it is presently taking place in the current inquiry here.

[Robinson] General, on that point, on that particular point, if Justice Goldstone must come to Transkei, it must be so in accordance with agreements between your government and the South African Government. Are you prepared to engage in such negotiations?

[Holomisa] No, we have already requested the South African Government, through a diplomatic note, and we have a precedent to that set of arrangements, because a number of commissions have been headed by South African judges and we have never had to go and have a meeting, but if the South African Government wants to discuss that matter, that matter should be left entirely, therefore, to the Department of Justice of Transkei. They can handle that.

[Robinson] General, I want to come back to the attacks of APLA cadres. It is clear that those attacks did take place from Transkei, or at least the people fled back to Transkei, and one attack even took place within Transkei. Are you, like the Lesotho Government said today, prepared to condemn such attacks and to distance yourself from that, and also to cooperate in terms of finding those people?

[Holomisa] You sound as if I didn't condemn; you sound as if I'm not cooperative.

[Robinson] I'm asking you now to do so publicly. You have the opportunity to do so.

[Holomisa] Yes, I condemn, I still stick to the condemnation I have done before, and I still stick to the cooperation I've extended to the South African Government, and I will still do it tomorrow, otherwise I would have not called for an independent inquiry, if I was not cooperative.

[Robinson] General, can we establish the formal relationship between yourself, the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and in particular, APLA? In the media it was reported—one article in NEWSWEEK and another one in South African papers—that you have met, that one of your brigadiers met with APLA in Uganda, and that you, yourself, have met with the high command of APLA in Transkei. Is that true?

[Holomisa] Yes, it is true.

[Robinson] What was the nature of those meetings?

[Holomisa] First, the meeting which I had with the APLA commanders and the PAC leadership in Transkei was a courtesy visit by them. Another meeting, which took place in Uganda between the 2nd and 6th of December 1991, headed by Brigadier Matanzima and his team, discussed the following: 1) the integration of the armed forces in a new South Africa; 2) please, PAC, assist us by opening doors for our military personnel to go and train abroad, and equip those TDF [Transkei Defense Force] members to be able to be in a position to compete in a new South Africa.

[Robinson] Why did you ask the PAC or APLA to do so?

[Holomisa] We have asked both ANC [African National Congress] and PAC because they are the keys to any international forum. They have assisted President de Klerk in many ways, in particular, the ANC. You know that.

[Robinson] Where would this kind of training take place?

[Holomisa] In any country where they have been recommended...

[Robinson, interrupting] Including Transkei?

[Holomisa] No, not in Transkei. We are not going to be trained by PAC or APLA, and we are not intending to bring in any instructors from abroad, but we want to send our people. In fact, we have sent many of our officers abroad, to go and train and equip them for a new South Africa in various countries.

[Robinson] But through the cooperation of APLA, but not to be trained by them?

[Holomisa] Not with the cooperation of APLA per se—that arrangement with them has not yet born fruit—but with the ANC, they have assisted us, and we are very thankful to them.

[Robinson] You have admitted publicly, General, that you have issued weapons to APLA cadres. That was for security reasons, you said, to protect leaders of the PAC and APLA. What guarantee did you have at the time that those weapons would be used only for that purpose, and for nothing else?

[Holomisa] Well, first, you might have heard that we issued these weapons through an issue voucher. The reason why we had to use that is to have control over them. The weapons we have issued, those 9-mm pistols which appeared in that voucher, were issued on the 1st of April 1992, when there was a conference of the PAC, starting on the 3rd to the 4th to the 6th of April, when they had visitors from abroad, and their leadership from abroad. On the 8th of April those weapons were handed back to TDF, all of them, unused, as well as the other Uzi weapons which were also issued to them. What we have done with those weapons—because they were not from the TDF per se—we loaned them from the Department of Prisons in Transkei, and the documents will show that those weapons were returned on the 10th of April 1992.

If there is anyone who is complaining, he is welcome to test those weapons, ballistic tests, but I'm afraid because of the attitude of Mr. Kriel and his policemen, who seem to be biased toward Transkei, we would have to have a neutral government or a neutral person. The two governments must agree that those weapons be tested. Before you test a weapon, you must bring, now, the empty cartridges.

[Robinson] But that was a long time ago, General.

[Holomisa] The South African Government should still have those empty cartridges. If they want to test them, we say we agree in principle, but under a neutral person or country.

[Robinson] Did you at any other time loan, so to speak, weapons to APLA cadres?

[Holomisa] The weapons are not per se loaned to APLA cadres. Let me correct this. They are loaned to the PAC leadership, but we know that the APLA people—because they are trained in using weapons, they will guard that leadership. We have loaned the weapons to the PAC, to guard their leadership as and when they want them to guard their leadership. To comfort you and the South Africans, we have this control system. Our register will show, and anyone therefore who says those weapons were used, is free to come forward with the evidence. I said I'm prepared to test them. What more do you want from Holomisa?

[Robinson] General, one last question, and that is, the situation is tense along your borders. There are people who are even threatening to take the law into their own hands, and of course, they are upset. Last, can you do something to address that particular situation?

[Holomisa] It is unfortunate that South Africa will not be freed by commissions of inquiry. That we must understand.

The solution of South Africa will be solved through a round table, and I am not going to be responsible for these right-wing organizations which have been promoted deliberately by the central government. We have been complaining that these people have formal training camps, and even SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] has shown that, but unfortunately the government of South Africa, which is not decisive, did not take any action. Now those people are a monster...

[Robinson, interrupting] General, thank you very much. We will take this matter up with the South African Government themselves, to get their answers on that. Thank you very much for your participation tonight, and for coming to our studio.

Pik Botha Warns Against Visiting Angola

MB0701172593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Excerpts] The Angolan Defense Force has been bombarding the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] headquarters in Huambo, and Dr. Jonas Savimbi has followed up a call on the United Nations Security Council to intervene, with an appeal to the United States to mediate an immediate cease-fire. [passage omitted]

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha has again called on South Africans not to visit Angola under any circumstances.

SADF Denies Conscripts Avoiding Service

MB0701143493 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] The Defense Force has rejected reports that up to 50 percent of conscripts have failed to turn up for military service. Earlier, an army spokesman said about half of the white males called up didn't report to the Johannesburg intake center yesterday. Now the SADF [South African Defense Force] says it's not true and that detailed figures will only be available in about 10 days' time.

AWB Claims Responsibility for Weapons Theft

MB0701195793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] The AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] has claimed responsibility for the theft of weapons and ammunition from a military armory in Welkom on Sunday [3 January]. The arms, valued at more than 130,000 rands, were found at a farmhouse in the Hobhouse district in the eastern [Orange] Free State. Police have arrested eight men in connection with the theft. An AWB spokesman told reporter Richard Newton that he presumed the weapons had been stolen to protect farmers in the Border area.

[Begin recording] [AWB spokesman Dirk Ackermann, in Afrikaans] I believe that they want to arm themselves

and the people in that region. I must state clearly that this was not done on the AWB's instruction. The people in general and farmers, who support the organization, express this feeling.

[Newton] In reaction police media liaison officer for the Free State, Lieutenant Colonel Johan Fouche, says Mr. Ackermann's allegations border on the absurd. He said the police would never watch a crime in progress without stopping it. Col. Fouche added that the investigation so far had not coupled the men to any political organization. According to the police, they worked day and night since the robbery and have recovered all but 11 cases of ammunition.

The stolen weapons could have armed more than 50 people. The arsenal consists of 32 R-1 rifles, 18 R-4 rifles, five 9-mm pistols, a shotgun, a .303 rifle, a .38 special revolver, 2,600 rounds of ammunition, smoke grenades, phosphorus grenades, pencil flares, and 76 empty magazines.

The circumstances surrounding the theft of so many weapons from the defense store of Group 34 in Welkom are still being investigated. The men being held for the theft are from Welkom, Hobhouse, and Ladybrand. All eight men are still being detained and have not yet appeared in court. Some of the men are being held under Article 29 of the Internal Security Act. The police are still looking for a ninth suspect. [end recording]

CP Criticizes Decision To Release Prisoners

MB0701124493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1223 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] Pretoria Jan 7 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] on Thursday [7 January] attacked the the government's decision to release of a further 7,500 prisoners, saying the country had been shocked by the announcement.

CP Correctional Services Spokesman Mr D. P. du Plessis, MP [member of Parliament] for Roodeplaat, said South Africa was "plagued" by crime and it was senseless to arrest, charge, convict and imprison criminals if they were released before completing their sentences.

"The government has lost all control and is unable to ensure that its citizens live in a tranquil and orderly society," Mr du Plessis said.

"No-one in South Africa can be sure of his own life and the security and protection of property."

The government's explanation that prisons were overcrowded was totally unacceptable.

If the government controlled its expenditure and curbed corruption and the misallocation of funds, there would be sufficient money to provide the necessary facilities.

Then law and order could be maintained and citizens protected against criminals, Mr du Plessis said.

Bophuthatswana Releases 543 Prisoners in Amnesty

MB0601171193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1241 GMT 6 Jan 93

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 6 SAPA—More than five hundred prisoners have benefited from a general amnesty announced by President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana in December last year. Bophuthatswana Commissioner of Prisoners Maj-Gen Cas Delpoit said in a statement on Tuesday [5 January] 543 prisoners had been released, and more would qualify for amnesty.

The released prisoners constitute more than a third of Bophuthatswana's prison population. Mr Mangope announced a general remission of between six and 18 months for all prisoners in Bophuthatswana as part of that homeland's fifteenth independence anniversary celebrations.

A total of 176 prisoners have been released from Rooigrond Prison, 85 from Mafikeng Prison, 175 from Odi Prison and 107 from Mogwase Prison.

ANC Lists 1993 Democratic Transition Steps

MB0801102293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0927 GMT 8 Jan 93

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 8 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Friday [8 January] outlined five key steps it demanded should be taken this year to ensure a fully democratic transition.

Reading a statement in Johannesburg on behalf of the ANC's National Executive Committee to mark the organisation's 81st anniversary, ANC President Nelson Mandela said the historic moment in the transition to power would express itself through a general election that had to be held before the end of 1993.

"The key steps that have to be taken during this year are:

"—a resumption of multi-lateral talks in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa];

"—ensuring a climate of free political activity in all parts of our country;

"—(the) establishment of a transitional executive council and its sub-structures, as well as an independent elections commission and independent media commission so as to ensure free and fair elections;

"—elections for a constituent assembly and an interim government of national unity before the end of 1993;

"—reincorporation of so-called independent ban-tustans"

Mr Mandela added the ANC faced two challenges in 1993:

"On the one hand, we have to pursue the struggle strenuously on all fronts to ensure that negotiations are successfully concluded to bring about democratic rule.

"On the other hand, we need to face the challenge of forthcoming constituent assembly elections and prepare ourselves to govern."

Mr Mandela appealed to all ANC supporters to organise in their constituencies and at all other levels to ensure the organisation won a free and fair election.

In an appeal to those who he said feared democratic change, Mr Mandela said what these people should actually fear were the consequences of a lack of change.

"Any continuation of the past would mean that our country sinks further with all its people into the depths of a general crisis which would benefit no one and from which it would be impossible to extricate itself in the foreseeable future.

"Such a disaster we must avoid at all costs," the ANC president said.

Reading from the NEC [National Executive Committee] statement, Mr Mandela told reporters 1993 was "destined to be the year when we bring to an end the exclusive exercise of political power by the white minority. At last we shall together set ourselves on the path to democratic rule.

"This historic moment in the transition to people's power will express itself through a general election which must be held before the end of 1993.

"The elections will be the first in our country when all the people, black and white, the privileged and the deprived, will vote together as equals in an undivided South Africa. As we move into this phase let us ensure that this vote leads to the systematic empowerment of all and especially South African women.

"Through the exercise of this inalienable right of all our people to determine their future, will be born a sovereign constituent assembly which will also function as a democratic and non-racial interim Parliament and an interim government of national unity, representative of and accountable to the people as a whole. Through this democratic vote the people shall determine the shape of our country for decades to come."

He added it was within South Africans' power "as a country and a nation," to secure this year a decisive victory which "will place us on the road to resolving the centuries-old struggle between brutal oppression and exploitation on one hand, and the quest for genuine emancipation of all our people, on the other".

He said:

"This history of conflict created a deeply divided country. As we strive to create the new, we will have to start from the heritage of a society torn apart and driven

by hatred and division; a society which imprisoned both the oppressed and the oppressor."

The future could not be built by ignoring or denying the past, he argued.

"Nor can there be reconciliation without acknowledgement by the architects of apartheid and by all other South Africans of the wrongs they have committed.

"Those who usurped power in our country did everything possible to divide our society so that they could continue to rule.

"They used their deadly instruments which included racism, tribalism, ethnicity, sexism, corruption in all its forms and a particular and sectarian theological outlook—all of which sought to rob our people of the bond which derives from the understanding that all human beings are equal.

"Today all of us, both culprit and victim, are reaping the whirlwind of the destructive seeds apartheid sowed."

Mr Mandela said those South Africans who had had the wisdom to stop and think had always known the day of reckoning would come.

"They recognised that in the end many of our people would coalesce into distinct, belligerent camps.

"We, for our part, as an organisation, have known that there could be no peace among the people until all of us acknowledge that we are one people who share a common patriotism and a common destiny."

Tutu Condemns Intolerance, APLA Attacks on Whites

MB0701153993 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] Desmond Tutu says any intolerance must be condemned. The Anglican archbishop has been speaking at the Johannesburg funeral of antiapartheid activist Helen Joseph.

Tutu says political intolerance is manifesting itself through intimidation, violence, and coercion. He says all of it must be condemned. Tutu has also condemned APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] attacks on whites in the eastern Cape, saying all violence must be opposed because one death is one too many.

But the Anglican archbishop has also questioned the government's reaction to the attack by the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] armed wing, saying Pretoria would have taken much more effective action against taxi and train violence if the victims had been white.

Police Double Forces for Hostel Inmates Return

MB0801071393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2147 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] Pietermaritzburg Jan 7 SAPA—An emergency sum of R[Rand]250,000 has been allocated for temporary repairs to the fire-ravaged Natal Midlands Bruntville hostel before Sunday [10 January]—in time for the return of hostel dwellers who are due to resume work in Mooi River on Monday.

Security forces will be doubled before Sunday as political leaders fear an upsurge in violence when the hostel dwellers return to find their homes burnt.

Bruntville Mediator Nico Coetzer said the Natal Provincial Administration [NPA] was to grant R250,000, which would cover short-term repairs to the hostel until insurance pay-outs were received. Total damage was estimated at R2.5 million.

The repairs will include the removal of the burnt rubble, the salvaging of hostel dwellers's possessions and the restoration of water and sewerage facilities.

Plans had been put into action immediately and, by lunchtime on Thursday, tenders were being called for.

Political leaders fear an upsurge in violence when the first 450 of the now homeless 1,200 hostel dwellers return to their quarters, which were damaged in at least seven arson attacks since the beginning of their Christmas holiday.

To date, 26 sections of the hostel have been gutted by petrol bomb and other arson attacks. Hostellers' belongings have also been looted.

The NPA also offered to assist the Bruntville Town Council with relief workers to help with mopping-up operations, and to supply tents to accommodate hostel dwellers.

Mr Coetzer was speaking after a meeting with Mooi River Town Council representatives, United Nations observers, Mooitex Textile officials, SA Police and a representative of the Natal-kwaZulu regional dispute resolution committee.

The meeting was convened to secure alternative homes for hostel dwellers after the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], who alleged that the African National Congress [ANC] was responsible for the attacks, threatened to forcefully occupy ANC homes in the township's White City section.

The meeting also recommended security be stepped up in the township to prevent clashes between rival groups. Natal Midlands Deputy Regional Police Commissioner Gen John van der Merwe said security forces would be doubled before Sunday. He said up to 400 men could be deployed.

After the meeting, Mr Coetzer briefed an IFP delegation led by Midlands Leader David Ntombela. He would meet the ANC on Friday, he said.

Mr Ntombela said he was pleased that a solution could be found to house IFP supporters. Asked whether hostel dwellers would be satisfied with what had been decided, he said that should the repairs go according to plan, there should be no problem.

"When they return I will talk to them. I will do everything possible so that everything is done peacefully."

Police Report Deaths, Unrest in Natal

MB0801111393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0830 GMT 8 Jan 93

[Text] Durban Jan 8 SAPA—At least three people have been killed and one injured in violence in Natal since Wednesday [6 January], South African Police [SAP] and kwaZulu Police [KZP] reported on Friday.

KZP spokesman Sgt Linduyise Mnguni said Bernard S'bisi, 52, and his brother Clifford were slain by gunmen in Umbumbulu, south of Durban. The reason for the killings is not known.

Durban police spokesman Capt Bala Naidoo said one person was shot dead by police who responded to a call for support from a traffic officer who had stopped a car at Camperdown near Pietermaritzburg on Wednesday.

Constables Bennett and Evens found 199 packets of dagga in the car and the driver was shot when he attempted to flee. Three others in the car were arrested.

In Ladysmith on Wednesday, Takis Vassihades, 71, was robbed at knifepoint by two men of a shoebox containing R[Rand]11,675 in cash.

The robbers were pursued by Const M W Mkomonde who arrested one man. A second man was shot and wounded by Mr Vassihades.

In Mayville, south of Durban, four armed men on Wednesday robbed Ismail Paruk and seven of his colleagues of jewellery and cash totalling about R25,000 after forcing their way into his Valview flat. The men fled in a late model BMW car.

8 Jan Review of Current Events, Issues

MB0801134093

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Criticism of Swedish Partiality Toward ANC—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 7 January in its page 6 editorial says: "The Swedish Government at one time told the ANC [African National Congress] that when it ceased to be a liberation movement and became a political party, assistance would cease. In other words,

Sweden would not take political sides. But that is precisely what it is doing. It is giving its financial support ahead of a non-racial election which could take place towards the end of this year, but not later than April 1994. By singling out the ANC and ignoring the rest, Sweden is showing not only partiality, but is interfering in this country's affairs."

THE STAR

Interim Government Inevitable—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 8 January in a page 10 editorial comments on the Human Science's Research Council survey which found that "84 percent of whites are opposed to interim government." However, the question put to the interviewees was "whether they favoured immediate [preceding word in italics] interim government or not. Many might have answered differently had they been asked whether they supported negotiations towards [preceding word in italics] an interim government." THE STAR believes interim government "is a logical outcome of the reform process announced by President de Klerk in 1990, and endorsed by whites last year. If anything like a majority of whites opposes this inevitability, then we have a problem: there is a chasm in understanding between the politicians and the people."

BUSINESS DAY

Overcrowded Prisons—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 8 January in a page 4 editorial notes the "cries of public indignation" because of the government's decision to release thousands of criminals ahead of time because the prisons are overcrowded. However, Correctional Services Minister Adriaan Vlok "should not carry the blame alone. The situation is a sad reflection of the state of the nation, for which we are all responsible." "Instead of pointing fingers at Adriaan Vlok, South Africans of all persuasions should be urging their leaders to renewed efforts towards the political compromises necessary for economic recovery."

SOWETAN

Pros, Cons To Early Prisoner Release—The announcement that Minister Adriaan Vlok is to release 7,500 prisoners from overcrowded prisons is "good news" according to Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 8 January in a page 6 editorial. However, SOWETAN points out that "there are no jobs," and "there is political and social instability, and while it is difficult for certain unfortunate people outside jail to survive, it will be extremely difficult for those released from jail to find some place in the sun outside. It is an extraordinary irony to have to say they will probably find themselves more lost outside than in jail."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Government Must Wield Power Over Homelands on Negotiations—Commenting on the two-day meeting

between the government and the Concerned South Africans Group, Cosag, which begins on 8 January, Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 8-14 January says: "The softest point of the loose Cosag alliance is the fact that all but the two white parties—the Conservative Party and the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner People's Union]—remain on the government's payroll. Yet for the past few months Inkatha, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana [Bop] have taken a sizable jump to the right, joining forces with those who are doing their utmost to perpetuate white rule." In the past the government has shown "extreme reluctance" to wield the power it enjoys over the homelands. "KwaZulu, Ciskei and Bop are funded directly by South African taxpayers. Ultimately it is we who pay the salaries of Buthelezi, Gqozo and Mangope, who fund their private armies and finance their perks. If they refuse to play the negotiations game (and in the case of Bophuthatswana, if they continue to insist on 'independence'), the government should not hesitate to pull their respective plugs. We shall then see how long they stay afloat."

BEELD

Editorial Views White Wolves 'Lack of Morality'—"For some time more and more political activists, terrorists rather, have appeared in public wearing masks to

announce their twisted ideas and to intimidate people," begins a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 6 January. "They are following the example of terrorist groups in northern Ireland and elsewhere." "An aspect binding these people is their lack of morality." "The so-called White Wolves are a group of rightwingers engaging in terrorist tactics. The fact that one of their leaders is a mass murderer, namely the released Barend Strydom, says everything about this organization." "This organization must be stopped in its infancy." "In the same way the government reacts to APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], the White Wolves must also be monitored and taken to task."

'Smear Campaign' Against Policemen Should Stop—A second editorial on the same page says: "It is clear that our policemen have become the target of radicals who reject negotiation and see violence as the only means of achieving a new dispensation. The main reason for this is the emotional campaigns launched by black organizations to project the policeman as enemy of the people." "No country can afford this type of sabotage against people expected to maintain law and order. Unless these people who have embarked on this smear campaign realize their error and try to restore the damage, our policemen will remain targets for radicals and violence and murder will reign supreme."

Angola

UNITA Requests Cease-Fire, Meeting With Military

MB0701204393 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] Army General Joao de Matos, chief of the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], today announced that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has requested a cease-fire and proposed a meeting between the military leaderships of the government and UNITA. Joao de Matos said this at a news conference in Luanda today:

[Begin De Matos recording] Because they continue to murder and violate the property of sympathizers and militants of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, as well as of other citizens, and because on several occasions our forces alerted the national and international communities that they would no longer tolerate UNITA acts of provocation, the FAA forces had no other alternative but to adequately respond to all acts of provocation in areas where they were unbearable.

Accordingly, FAA forces launched actions in Huila Province, notably in the cities of Lubango, Matala, Quipungo, Que, and other areas of the province where government forces clashed with UNITA forces, culminating with the total expulsion of UNITA forces in these areas.

In response to UNITA acts of provocation, the government forces also carried out offensive actions against UNITA forces in Ongiva, Namacunde, and Xangongo. UNITA forces were expelled from these areas, while others were taken prisoner.

Government forces also had to respond to UNITA acts of provocations in Namibe Province where violent clashes took place, culminating with the total expulsion of UNITA forces from the areas of Namibe, Tombua, (Debala), and others.

The conflicts extended to Benguela Province, following the indiscriminate murder of the second provincial commander of the police in Benguela by UNITA forces and because of continued acts of provocation by UNITA in this area. Government forces had to react, culminating with the expulsion of UNITA forces, while principal UNITA leaders in Benguela and Lobito, Baia Farta, and other areas in Benguela Province were taken prisoner.

Violent clashes are currently under way in Bie Province and the main UNITA forces have already been expelled from there. At the moment, our forces are in violent clashes with UNITA troops on the outskirts of the city of Bie. It is very probable that in the next few hours, violent clashes will take place in other areas of the country.

During the military actions, government forces captured a large quantity of military armaments and other equipment. Our forces took prisoner thousands of UNITA

soldiers, including officials, generals, senior officers, and other elements belonging to the military organization of UNITA.

In the face of this situation, the government forces continue to be fully alert throughout the country, ready to respond to any other act of provocation that UNITA may carry out in any corner of the country.

A few minutes ago, I received an official proposal from UNITA. It proposes a meeting between the FAA chief of the General Staff and UNITA military chief General Demostenes Chilingutula in the city of Huambo. I am examining this proposal. Taking into account the present situation, it is very probable that the meeting will take place, but not in Huambo. I will only accept a meeting with Mr. General Demostenes Chilingutula if he puts an end to the offensive military movements. If this is not done, the FAA will use all of its might against UNITA forces in every corner of the country. [end recording]

Prime Minister Moco on Presence of UN Troops

MB0701171493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] Prime Minister Marcolino Moco has recognized the need for reinforcing the UN presence in Angola, but under well-defined conditions. The prime minister was being interviewed by Portuguese TSF Radio. The head of the Angolan Government was reacting to reports that UNITA had requested the United Nations to send troops to Angola.

[Begin Moco recording] We have an elected government. We have operational institutions. We cannot allow interference from other quarters. Accordingly, the functions of the UN reinforcement in Angola would have to be well defined. [end recording]

Marcolino reiterated his government's desire to continue dialogue with UNITA but warned that government forces and the people will not continue to fold their arms while Jonas Savimbi's organization continues to carry out military attacks.

[Begin recording] [Moco] I believe the Angolan people and their government have certain responsibilities. They cannot wait to be killed by a rebel group. UNITA is behaving as a rebel movement. Instead of taking up its seats in the assembly and behaving as a political party, it continues to show inclinations toward assuming power by force. Accordingly, adequate measures will be taken in the face of this behavior.

[Unidentified reporter] Accordingly, you could have a state of emergency there but not right away, is that it?

[Moco] Yes, that is a possibility. This is stipulated in the Constitution and other laws. Depending on the development of the situation, a state of emergency cannot be ruled out. [end recording]

Deputy Minister Wants UN To Play 'Referee' Role*MB0801094493 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 7 Jan 93*

[Text] Deputy Interior Minister Fernando da Piedade Nando said today that the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 [UNAVEM-2] and the observers should be more active, identifying those who disregard the accords. Speaking in an exclusive interview with our reporter, Nando said:

[Begin recording] [Nando] It is necessary that the sides and the observers discuss how to carry out the tasks that were supposed to be performed by the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM] until elections were held. As long as we do not cover the agenda agreed at the Namibe meeting, it will not be possible to speak of a resumption of the CCPM activities. I think we have to accept that.

[Correspondent] How do you describe the current UNAVEM role in Angola?

[Nando] It is a difficult one. Actually, they have a very small contingent to cope with the situation. Moreover, they have problems right now in complying with their impartial role. We think UNAVEM should have already been playing the role of a referee. In line with their statutes, observers should not adopt a passive attitude but an active one. If we really want to uphold peace, one must clearly state who is violating what and where to find solutions to the problems. Petting UNITA will help nothing.

[Correspondent] What do you think should be done?

[Nando] UNITA should be taken to task. They say they have fought for democracy for 16 years and have told the world that they are ready to rule the country. Obviously, only adults can form a government and an adult should know how to face the truth. Either they accept the rules of the game, or they will operate outside the law. The government and the Assembly will then take appropriate action.

[Correspondent] Recently, a team went to Uige Province and was arrested. Do you have any information about the team members?

[Nando] They remain in detention. What is more serious—and this proves UNITA's inconsistency—is that the leader of the Angolan Armed Forces team that went to Uige is a former Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola member. He is (Joao Juliao). They have arrested him. We will continue to seek the release of those troops.

[Correspondent] Dr. Savimbi has said they will only be released when the government releases General Wambu.

[Nando] The question of General Wambu and other UNITA officials in government custody in Luanda is quite clear. It is an issue that will have to be addressed in the context of the general situation and within the

framework of the agenda approved at the Namibe meeting. Dr. Savimbi is free to say whatever he wants, but we have adopted a position and will continue to abide by it. [end recording]

Foreign Minister on UNITA Missions Abroad*MB0801145193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 8 Jan 93*

[Excerpts] Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura has said that the Angolan Government will request that countries having representations with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] close them down because they are illegal and their existence is not justifiable. He was speaking at a news conference in Luanda today with national and foreign journalists accredited to Angola. [passage omitted]

On diplomatic relations between the United States and Angola, Venancio de Moura said his government's desire to establish relations does not mean that it is begging for these relations, as the establishment of relations between the two countries can only benefit Washington.

[Begin De Moura recording] Why does the United States not want to formally recognize the Angolan Government? What is remaining? I have just spoken about the market economy. We now have a market economy in the country. Who is exploiting most of the oil resources here in our country? It is the United States and not African or European companies. Accordingly, it would in no way be a favor for the United States to change its stand. We are convinced that the new U.S. Administration will be much more realistic in examining these problems. We are not begging. We are not at all begging to establish diplomatic relations with the United States. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura today met with the diplomatic corps accredited to Angola, and during the meeting he reviewed the present situation being experienced in the country. [end recording]

UNITA General Defects, Heads to Luanda*MB0701205193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Jan 93*

[Text] There has been another desertion within the ranks of the Black Cockerel movement. A senior officer has just abandoned Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. He is General Pachitengo Nunda, who for many years belonged to the UNITA military wing. He has just realized that UNITA has no future with Jonas Savimbi at the head. He has, therefore, deserted and come to Luanda where he was received by the government authorities.

Colonel Reports 'Warmongering Wing' Within UNITA

MB0801092793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 8 Jan 93

[Text] Colonel Padrinho Pilartes da Silva, who represented the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Huila Province until 3 January, has decided to abandon politics. He said he has fulfilled his mission, the main goal of which was holding elections in Angola.

Pilartes da Silva said that UNITA has a warmongering wing opposed to negotiations and the election results and that he is opposed to that:

[Begin Da Silva recording] I served UNITA voluntarily, and my main goal was holding elections. We have reached that goal. If elections lead to another situation, I do not want to be part of it.

For 16 years, UNITA's leadership message was upholding democracy, elections, and reconciliation among Angolans. That message was my driving force. If today there is a military wing which feels that the elections were not fair and wishes to wage war, I will not be part of it. [end recording]

However, Col. Pilartes da Silva says he is not a dissident.

Opposition Parties on Solution to 'Crisis'

MB0701103293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] Analia de Vitoria Pereira, leader of the Liberal Democratic Party, says a solution to the current Angolan crisis lies in the intervention of UN troops in order to demilitarize the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. She urged Jonas Savimbi and his movement to review the situation they have created, namely the refusal to accept the election results, the desertion of their troops from the Angolan Armed Forces, and their failure to take up their parliament seats.

Meanwhile, Eduardo Kuangana, president of the Social Renovated Party, says Jonas Savimbi should talk to the government in order to prevent the war in Angola. He said that the Angolan people have already suffered a lot, and UNITA should realize that dialogue is the only way of reaching national consensus.

Government-UNITA Clashes Continue

Troops Move to Kwanza-Norte Province

LD0801105093 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Angola is on the verge of war: The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has been moving troops from Uige to Ndalatando. A military source in Luanda said that UNITA's aim is to

strengthen its positions in Kwanza-Norte Province. The same source said these UNITA troop movements prompt expectations of further clashes in that province. The population of Ndalatando has fled to the bush; only UNITA sympathizers remain in the city, the source said.

Meanwhile the deputy interior minister warned today on Angolan national radio that either UNITA accepts the rules of the democratic game or else government and parliament will have to take whatever steps are necessary. He also stated that the observers in the Joint Political and Military Commission set up to monitor the cease-fire should play a more active role in the peace process, adding that it behooves the observers to expose the violators of the peace process.

Fighting continued in Cuito throughout the night. The streets are full of dead and wounded, the latter dying through lack of medical care. Although now under the control of the national police, heavy shelling continues in Cuito. [passage omitted]

Lunda Norte Situation 'Critical'

MB0701151093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Excerpts] The situation in the city of Dundo, Lunda Norte Province, is critical at the moment. The national police and soldiers belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] clashed there yesterday morning. The national police have had the city under control since yesterday afternoon, after destroying 12 UNITA pilot committees and taking a number of its senior officials from the provincial leadership prisoner. Provincial Police Commander Superintendent Gouveia said there is a large concentration of UNITA soldiers along the border and he expects heavy clashes in the next few hours. [passage omitted]

In the city of Luena, Moxico Province, the situation is still calm despite the movement of UNITA troops on the outskirts of the provincial capital. [passage omitted]

In Kwanza Norte Province, the situation has not yet improved as was expected. On the contrary, it continues to worsen day by day. UNITA does not want to leave the city of Ndalatando. [passage omitted]

According to an anonymous source from the national police, UNITA's intention is to destroy the bridge over Lucala River in (Cassonela) and overrun national police positions in Dange-de-Menha.

According to information received this morning, UNITA troops were also expelled from the city of Cuito in Bie Province after heavy clashes with the national police. [passage omitted]

Army Poised 'To Raid' Ndalatando

MB0801070693 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 8 Jan 93

[Excerpts] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], through the General Staff of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], posing as the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, is still making intense preparations to raid Ndalatando. More than 600 well-armed men led by Colonel Joaquim Correia Vitor, who is based in the city of Dondo, and General (Faceira), based in Luanda, plan to mount a large-scale attack on the city of Ndalatando on 9 January. According to plans drawn by Higino Carneiro and Joao de Matos, the raid is designed to make up for the shameful defeat the MPLA suffered on 31 December when Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] swiftly repelled a FAPLA-Riot Police offensive. Hundreds of MPLA troops and substantial quantities of war materiel were abandoned on the ground. [passage omitted]

A senior FALA member, who asked not to be identified, said National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces in Kwanza Norte are ready to repel the attack. He said the UNITA command in Ndalatando is fully aware of the planning of the attack, based on information provided by an MPLA source who has deserted in protest against MPLA's sadistic attacks on civilians. [passage omitted]

Lubango Fighting Reported

MB0801081393 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 8 Jan 93

[Excerpts] On 3 January the city of Lubango was the scene of heavy fighting and massacres. Most of the victims were National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] militants or sympathizers. Filomeno Muenho, our Lubango correspondent, gives an account of the events.

[Begin Muenho recording] At least 250 citizens, mainly unarmed UNITA militants and sympathizers were killed. [passage omitted] The criminal, warmongering, treacherous, and macabre operation launched by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party involved more than 1,500 heavily armed Riot Police members and Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] personnel backed by BMP-1's, T-55's, armored vehicles, artillery pieces of various calibers, and Su-25 and MiG-23 fighter aircraft. At one stage, seven aircraft flew over the city of Lubango and outlying areas, dropping between 20 and 30 bombs of 500 kg each, mainly over the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] assembly point at the 16 km marker. Some of the bombs were dropped on the city, namely over the Hotel Imperio, the Joint Verification and Control Commission [CMVF] installations, and UNITA's Logistics Base.

In addition to the 250 killed, the raid resulted in the destruction of Hotel Imperio where many UNITA provincial officials were staying. UNITA and CMVF installations, as well as UNITA's Logistics Base were also destroyed. More than 20 ward committee installations, about 20 houses and shops owned by UNITA militants and sympathizers were also destroyed, and the respective property plundered by the murderous beasts in the service of the totalitarian and warmongering organization led by Engineer Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Government troops launched the attack at 0900 [0800 GMT] on 3 January. As reported, the attack lasted for three hours. The troops violated international law by surrounding UN Angola Verification Mission [UNAVEM]-2 installations and conducting a gross and bloody search. Three UNITA militants, who had sought refuge in the installations, were murdered. One of them was executed inside the building and in the presence of international observers. At one stage the so-called forces of order threatened to kill the observers.

A bloody and absurd manhunt followed. The criminal disciples of the irresponsible provincial governor, who goes by the name of Dumilde das Chagas Rangel, captured FALA Brigadier Padrinho Pilartes, who served as UNITA's administrative secretary in Huila Province and headed UNITA's delegation to the joint UNITA-MPLA Government Joint Peace Commission.

It should be recalled that as a result of the peace talks conducted by that commission at the end of the October-November clashes, the FALA contingent stationed in the city of Lubango had been transferred to the assembly point at the 16 km marker on the road between Lubango and Chibia. UNITA's sole military force, consisting of 250 troops, were stationed at that assembly point. In fact, they did not pose any threat to the government because they had been disarmed by the police within the context of the peace negotiations. The only weapons they had were 26 AK-47 rifles to protect the assembly point, in line with what had been agreed by Brig. Pilartes, the Huila Province authorities, and UNAVEM-2. In addition to the 230 [figure as heard] demobilized and unarmed FALA troops, the assembly point also sheltered more than 100 women and some 80 children. Dumilde Rangel was aware of that.

The Su's and MiG's dropped most of their bombs near the assembly point, killing dozens upon dozens of innocent civilians. The residents of nearby areas had also been attacked by a FAA infantry battalion backed by about 10 BMP-1's. [passage omitted]

There was no provocation by FALA units. There was only a small FALA presence in the city of Lubango which was controlled by the government and UNAVEM. The FALA soldiers were only equipped with light weapons, their role was to guard UNITA installations and to provide security to its provincial officials.

So, what happened in Lubango were not skirmishes or just another incident, as FAA General Higino Carneiro

and FAA Brigadier Jose Manuel Jota claimed. They lied to the Angolan people when they said that FAA units were not involved in operations in the city of Lubango, but merely taking preventive action. [passage omitted]

First Council of Ministers Session Held 7 Jan

MB0801094393 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met for the first time today to assess the government's plan of action and its membership. Today's session discussed and approved the state general budget and the government's plan of action. The meeting was chaired by President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The government submitted a number of proposals which will be debated by the National Assembly. [passage omitted]

Provincial governors did not attend today's meeting because of the political and military instability prevailing in almost every part of the country. Likewise, the elements appointed by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to the government were also absent.

Prime Minister Moco Reviews Meeting

MB0701165693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] During its special session today, the Council of Ministers gave priority to the revision of the general state budget and examination of a draft program for the country's economic stabilization. The session was opened and presided over by head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos. It also examined the organic structure and [words indistinct] the Council of Ministers. During a break in the meeting, we asked Prime Minister Marcelino Moco to brief us on whether or not the government had declared a state of emergency in the country.

[Begin recording] [Moco] We are taking precautions. We are looking ahead to possible outcomes. We believe we will find adequate solutions for enabling the country to operate, even in a situation of war because despite the results being obtained on the battlefield by the government, we do not believe that war is the solution.

[Unidentified reporter] Did the UNITA leader send a proposal to the U.S. State Department proposing a cease-fire within the next 48 hours, followed by a summit meeting?

[Moco] I believe that UNITA does not have any more proposals to make. What UNITA must do is implement the accords. The accords are very clear. If UNITA implements the accords, the problems will be over.

[Reporter] So the prime minister's government is optimistic about the future?

[Moco] Clearly, I am optimistic. The Angolan people must emerge victorious. [end recording]

The prime minister said the government will continue to work even with the posts allocated to UNITA vacant. He said the Information Ministry will be filled soon.

[Begin Moco recording] The government is practically complete. During this session of the Council of Ministers, we will examine [words indistinct] planning, given its importance, and then we will reach a conclusion. We have the problem of posts reserved for UNITA. As you are aware, the filling of these posts will depend on the future behavior of UNITA. Regarding the Information Ministry or Social Communication Ministry, we have only a deputy minister, who is acting as minister. In a few days time we will overcome this shortcoming, which is very small and does not affect the smooth running of the executive. [end recording]

Lesotho

King on Democracy Process, Reliance on Foreign Aid

MB0101185093 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600 GMT 1 Jan 93

[Text] His Majesty King Letsie III says Basotho must strive for self-sufficiency and not rely entirely on foreign aid.

In his New Year's message broadcast over Radio Lesotho, the king said his government's good intentions were not fulfilled due to some problems. He singled out the democracy process by the military government, which did not materialize because of such problems. King Letsie III expressed his thanks to the military government for making possible the return of his dethroned father, His Majesty Moshoeshe II, to Lesotho. Addressing the prevailing drought situation in the country, he urged the Basotho nation to be self-sufficient and not rely on foreign aid.

On the election issue he commended the military government on its commitment of returning the country to civilian rule.

Mozambique

Dhlakama on Food Distribution, Peace Accord

MB0101120293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 1 Jan 93

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], yesterday accused the government once again. Matias dos Amores, our Beira correspondent, has the details:

Renamo President Afonso Dhlakama has said President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano is fully responsible for ensuring the well-being of the people, regardless of their political beliefs and affiliations. The Renamo president, however, accused the government of preventing the distribution of foodstuffs to the needy living in areas

controlled by that movement. Dhlakama said thousands of people are dying due to the shortage of food in various parts of the country. The Renamo leader denounced the poor health assistance given to undernourished people at a time when tonnes of medicines are deteriorating at health posts, ports, and warehouses in Mozambique. As a means of resolving that problem, Afonso Dhlakama asked President Chissano and his administration to facilitate the distribution of relief aid.

Asked to comment on how the General Peace Accord is being implemented, Dhlakama described as a clear violation the demobilization of 18,000 soldiers and elements of the defunct People's National Security Service and their integration into the police corps. Afonso Dhlakama said the peace accord does not provide for the strengthening and training of the police force by the government alone, without the participation of Renamo. He urged the United Nations to impress on the international community to persuade the Mozambican Government to adhere to the general principles of the peace accord signed in Rome on 4 October 1992.

Dhlakama on New Radio Station, Foreign Policy

MB0301155693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 2 Jan 93

[Report from Beira correspondent Matias dos Amores]

[Text] Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] intends to establish a radio station in Cheringoma District, north of Sofala Province, about 154 km from the port city of Beira, with studios in the town of Inhanga. Renamo President Afonso Dhlakama said the project is expected to begin at the end of this month.

Afonso Dhlakama said the transmitter's potential will be able to broadcast to the entire national territory and possibly the southern region of the African continent. He told Radio Mozambique that at present Renamo has a small radio station in the central region with a weak broadcast potential. The Renamo leader said that in order to propagate its party program, Renamo also intends to launch an information bulletin and establish another radio station in Maputo soon. Afonso Dhlakama also told Radio Mozambique that Renamo intends to send a number of officials to provinces to assist local representatives in party mobilization work.

We asked Afonso Dhlakama to explain where Renamo would obtain technicians to man the radio station in Inhanga. When he hesitated to answer the question, we then asked the Renamo leader who Renamo's partners were, since during the war it always accused Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] of belonging to the Socialist bloc.

[Begin Dhlakama recording] Renamo has never had partners. Renamo was isolated during the 16 years of war. Renamo has no partners. Renamo's partners are the Mozambican people. Now that the war has ended, Renamo will make its policies known worldwide, to

communists too. Renamo's foreign policy stipulates that we have to cooperate with all countries, as long as they do not interfere with the supreme interests of the Mozambican people.

It is enough for people to see what is now happening in Mozambique. What has the Assembly of the Republic done? It has approved many laws. What have Dhlakama and Chissano done? Why has the Mozambique Liberation Front changed the Constitution? Renamo's political policy is clearly reflected in the Rome protocols. We are not communists or socialists. We defend true democracy and this democracy is clearly reflected in the Rome protocols. [end recording]

Government, Renamo Agree on Mine Removal Firm

MB0201123993 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 2 Jan 93

[Text] The Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] have agreed to contract a British company to remove the mines planted all over the country during the war of destabilization. According to a report in the daily paper NOTICIAS, this agreement was reached [words indistinct] at a meeting of the Supervision and Control Commission, CSC, monitoring the implementation of the 4 October agreement. The agreement put an end to attempts by Renamo to use a South African company, which is run by one of the former Rhodesian officers. The head of the Renamo foreign affairs department, Jose de Castro, told NOTICIAS that two weeks ago Renamo and the International Committee of the Red Cross, ICRC, had negotiated with a (?South African) Company to remove mines from northern areas under rebel control. The government, however, objected (?to this).

Back in November, the ICRC Maputo office had had discussions with the South African security company, Minerva, about the mines, although ICRC representative (Felix Mumbo) insisted (?that) no definite decision to use Minerva had been taken. Minerva is owned by [name indistinct], a former officer in the Rhodesian [words indistinct] who took part in the early training of Renamo, when the organization was set up by the [words indistinct] secret services.

According to the government's chief negotiator, Transport Minister Armando Guebuza, a United Nations expert in mines is expected to arrive shortly to [words indistinct] works. Mr. Guebuza said that, for the government, removal of the mines is a priority. In a clear reference to Renamo's attempt to smuggle (?in) the South African company, Mr. Guebuza said that all activities to identify and remove mines should take into consideration the country's sovereignty. The chief [words indistinct] did not [words indistinct] the response from the government and Renamo to proposals made earlier in the week by UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello on the exact distribution of the UN force of about 7,500 men [words indistinct] for the confinement of

government and Renamo forces and [words indistinct] of the new unified army, and demobilization of all [word indistinct] troops.

Commentary Views U.S. 'Humanitarian Intervention'

MB0701215093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Commentary by Radio Mozambique's Machado da Graca]

[Text] With the end of the cold war, we are witnessing a new form of resolving international crises, with Somalia being the first example. During the cold war, the noninterference in internal affairs of each country was a sacred principle, now we are increasingly observing what is being called the right to humanitarian intervention. This principle is being applied in Somalia, and sooner or later it will be applied in the former Yugoslavia, if things remain unchanged.

Side by side, we are seeing what appears to be an important reinforcement of the UN role, with the Security Council imposing by the force of arms, or sanctions, the implementation of its resolutions in Iraq or Libya.

If we try to look at things very closely, they do not seem to be very clear any more. As a matter of fact, things do not seem to be clear at all. Let us see: At the present moment, 415 Palestinians are experiencing freezing temperatures in no-man's land between Israel and Lebanon. They are facing a shortage of shelter, food, water, and medical care, under the mercy of a ghastly game between the governments of Israel and Lebanon, apparently supported by the PLO. The Israelis do not want to give in due to internal political reasons. Likewise, Arabs do not want to yield, apparently in the hope of creating martyrs who would advance the struggle. This being the case, the 415 Palestinians are facing an unbearable situation and no one has remembered yet to exercise the right to humanitarian intervention to end their suffering.

The UN Security Council, which does not allow Saddam Husayn to breathe outside of the approved resolutions without being threatened with the resumption of bombings, does not show any concern over the fact that Israel is not fulfilling approved resolutions against the expulsion of Palestinians. We are visibly witnessing cases

which are viewed differently in accordance with different weights and measures; and the main difference is that in one of the cases, the culprit is a strategic ally of the United States in the Middle East, while the others are adversaries of the United States. This makes all the difference.

Let us, therefore, not be deceived with beautiful words such as humanitarian intervention and UN resolutions. In practice, it only means the right of the United States and its allies to intervene wherever they like, with the blessings of the United Nations. Where it does not suit the exclusive new bosses of the world to carry out interventions, we can rest assured that no one will remember such a principle or resolution.

Cynically, we can, therefore, say that the situation is always better than it was before, because earlier, with the USSR's right to veto, there was no humanitarian intervention in favor of anyone. But for the 415 Palestinians dying of cold, the situation is not comforting!

Zambia

Ambassador on World Bank \$33 Million Loan

MB0301221993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2146 GMT 3 Jan 93

[Text] Lusaka Dec 31 SAPA—The World Bank has given Zambia a 33 million US dollars loan to help boost the country's agriculture industry.

Zambia's ambassador to the United States, Danstan Kamana signed the loan agreement in Washington on Wednesday [30 December].

In a dispatch from Washington on Thursday, Mr Kamana said the concessionary credit would help finance agricultural marketing and infrastructural projects to boost production.

World Bank Acting Vice President Agurre Sacassa praised Zambia's market-forces policies saying the country's implementation of various economic measures was satisfactory.

Mr Sacassa said Zambia's future economic mainstay should be agriculture: "This industry needs massive investment."

Ghana**First Parliamentary Session Opens; Speaker Elected***AB0701143293 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 7 Jan 93*

[Excerpts] The first session of Parliament of the Fourth Republic opened in Accra this morning. The House unanimously elected Mr. Justice D.F. Annan as the speaker of Parliament. For the rest of the story, we read you Stephen Adane-Danquah's report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] The motion for Mr. Justice D.F. Annan's election was by Mr. J.H. Owusu-Acheampong, NDC [National Democratic Congress] Member of Parliament [MP] for Berekum. It was seconded by Dr. Owusu-Agyekum, NCP [National Convention Party] Member of Parliament for Birim-North. The election of the two deputy speakers was however deferred until tomorrow [8 January]. Mr. Justice Annan was sworn in by the chief justice, Mr. Justice Archer. The speaker, in turn, swore in the 200 MP's [members of parliament]. [passage omitted]

This morning's ceremony was attended by a large number of people, including PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] members, secretaries of state, traditional rulers, and diplomats as well as representatives of 78 countries and international organizations. [end recording]

Sierra Leone Foreign Secretary Visits*AB0801120093 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 8 Jan 93*

[Text] Sierra Leone Foreign Secretary Dr. Mohamed Lamin Kamara, who is on a visit to Accra, has held high-level discussions with his Ghanaian counterpart, Dr. Obed Asamoah. Reports from Accra state that Dr. Kamara briefed Dr. Asamoah on the current situation in Sierra Leone, especially relating to the rebel incursion.

Foreign Secretary Dr. Kamara, on behalf of the head of state and chairman, NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council], Captain Valentine Strasser, thanked the Government and people of Ghana for their good contribution to the achievement of peace within the subregion and Ghana's bilateral assistance to Sierra Leone. Dr. Kamara is scheduled to meet Ghana's head of state later in the week.

Budget Figures Released; Expenditures Outlined*AB0801105093 Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 6 Jan 93 pp 1, 2*

[By TIMES reporter]

[Text] The Government yesterday announced a total expenditure of c [cedis] 652.1 billion representing 19.8 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), this year.

The expenditure, including net lending, is about 28 percent above that of 1992.

Dr Kwesi Botchwey, secretary for finance and economic planning, announced this in this year's budget statement broadcast in Accra.

He said of the total, recurrent expenditure would amount to c493.2 billion, representing 75 percent of the total expenditure.

"The wage bill component for the Civil Service and related services, teachers and the security services will count for 34 percent of the total recurrent expenditure", Dr Botchwey said.

With the addition of the salary component of outlays to subvented organizations, the public sector wage bill would be more than 50 percent of recurrent expenditure, he added.

For capital expenditure including net lending the security [as published] said, an allocation of c108 billion had been made.

He said redeployment and End of Service payments would amount to c50.09 billion whilst billion of the total allocation for capital expenditure had been earmarked for an expanded programme of social infrastructure rehabilitation and development in the rural areas, especially and also in densely populated urban centres.

"This programme is expected to partially offset the income distributional effects especially of higher petroleum prices in this year's budget proposals. [no end quotation marks as published]

"It will entail improved sanitation, rural water supply, primary education and health care facilities in the main. District Assemblies and ongoing PAMSCADS [expansion unknown] projects will be provided the necessary assistance to build and maintain the facilities", Dr Botchwey stated.

On disbursements of grants and concessional loans delayed in 1992 Dr Botchwey assured that they would be made this year together with the normal 1993 disbursements to help ease the foreign exchange situation.

He said official capital net was expected to rise to 449 million dollars as compared to 269 million dollars in 1992.

The overall balance was, therefore, expected to result in a surplus of about 242 million dollars compared to a deficit of 142 million dollars in 1992, he said.

Ivory Coast

'Real Fear' War in Liberia Will 'Spill Over'

AB0801122193 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 7 Jan 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It would appear that the border between Ivory Coast and Charles Taylor's territory in Liberia is now fully closed to traffic. The government of President Houphouet-Boigny has been saying it would stop supplies to Taylor for some time, but nothing happened. Now, though, travelers to the border say all vehicles are being turned back and only pedestrians are allowed to cross into Liberia. Our West Africa correspondent Ofeibea Quist-Arcton is in London. Robin White asked her why this change of mind over closing the border.

[Quist-Arcton] I think there is frustration among the Ivorian authorities, particularly with President Houphouet-Boigny, because after all the Ivorians were the ones who sponsored the Yamoussoukro peace talks, Mr. Taylor signed the accords, and then it seems he reneged on the accords. Last year, they moved to Europe—Geneva. Same thing, agreement signed; it looked as if things might start moving, and Mr. Taylor did not respect the accord. So, I think there is a lot of frustration with Charles Taylor. I think President Houphouet-Boigny has decided to fall in line with the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] sanctions and the UN sanctions, and it is particularly—we hear things like fuel—anything that is going to aid and assist the war effort. Fuel is not being allowed in, but people are being allowed in. Vehicles, arms, or anything that is going to sort of help the war....

[White, interrupting] Does Ivory Coast today ultimately fear that the war in Liberia could spill across into Ivory Coast?

[Quist-Arcton] Oh definitely, definitely. It seems to me that it has taken, sort of in official circles, a lot of time to realize that with the proliferation of arms and with the proliferation of militias....[pauses] I mean Ivory Coast is a stone's throw away from, you know, areas under Charles Taylor's control. And, I think now there is a real fear of destabilization and the danger that is literally round the corner. So, I think that definitely plays a major part in all of this.

[White] Do tribes spill across the border?

[Quist-Arcton] Yes, yes. There are, for example the Guere on the Ivory Coast side are the Krahn's, and there are the....[pauses] Yes, I mean there is a lot of mixture and, of course, when you talk to people who come from the different tribal groups on the Ivorian side, there is some sort of, you know, tribal family, ethnic sympathy with the people across the border. But, I do not know

that I will go as far as saying that Ivorians from different tribes will be fighting alongside Taylor's people or whatever.

[White] Is there any sympathy among ordinary people along the border for Charles Taylor or are they against him?

[Quist-Arcton] I am not sure that it would be for Charles Taylor, but certainly with their brothers and sisters who share the same language and the same ethnic group; I am sure there is some sympathy. But, when you talk globally about Liberia, Ivorians are very worried. You know, they are very worried, there are arms. Ivory Coast has already got a problem of security, you know; there are armed robberies, there are muggings, etc. And, with arms sort of circulating around the border, which quite easily come into Ivory Coast and have been coming into Ivory Coast, I think there is the real fear that the war will spill over, and that Ivory Coast, which up to now has been considered a haven of stability and sort of, you know, peace, could become seriously embroiled in the war. Yes, there is a great fear.

Liberia

Front Warns Guinea To Prevent Cross-Border Attacks

AB0801090493 Gharnga Radio ELBC in English 0700
GMT 8 Jan 93

[Text] Intelligence reports have revealed that ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] are planning another unprovoked attack against the people of greater Liberia from the Republic of Guinea. An Information Ministry release quotes the commander in chief of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], President Charles Gankay Taylor, during a visit to Ganta, as saying: Nigeria is the main instigator applying pressure on Guinea to permit her country to be used by dissident forces and ECOMOG to wage war on the NPFL to open another battlefield, as was done in the case of Sierra Leone. In a strong-worded advice to the Guinean Government, Commander in Chief Taylor said the NPFL will not consider kindly any attack by dissident forces from Guinea.

ECOMOG Terms Airport Capture 'Absolutely False'

AB0801101693 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900
GMT 8 Jan 93

[Text] The West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], says its attention has been drawn to the recent news broadcast by the Voice of America radio that ECOMOG is in control of the Roberts [name as heard] International Airport. This report, ECOMOG says, is absolutely false. ECOMOG forces

have not made any attempt to capture the airport and have no immediate plans to take the airport.

ECOMOG, in a press release issued yesterday, reemphasized that the force will like journalists to crosscheck facts and all issues relating to its operations before filing such information with their different media houses. ECOMOG says it hopes that with this statement, the wrong impression will be corrected.

President Meets Russian Envoy on Peace Talks

AB0801085593 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 0700 GMT 8 Jan 93

[Text] The Russian Government has expressed interest in helping to solve the Liberian conflict. An Information Ministry release said during a closed-door meeting with President Taylor in Ganta, the Russian ambassador accredited to Abidjan, (M.M. Morov), said as a member of the United Nations Security Council the Russian Government is deeply concerned with the sufferings of the Liberian people and said he is ready to mediate among all parties involved. The Russian ambassador reminded President Taylor and the people of Liberia that no amount of military might can resolve the Liberian civil crisis except through dialogue.

In response, President Taylor extended warmest felicitations on behalf of Government and the people of Liberia for the concern shown by the Russian Government during this critical period of the nation's history. The chief executive reiterated that his government is committed to the peaceful resolution of the current crisis through genuine dialogue among the Liberian people.

Sierra Leone

Demonstrators Protest British Aid Suspension

AB0801105993 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 8 Jan 93

[Text] Sierra Leoneans living overseas yesterday [7 January] demonstrated against the British Government's decision to suspend economic aid to Sierra Leone following the recent execution of 26 coup plotters. The demonstrators, who marched from Victoria Grounds through the main streets of Freetown, chanting and drumming, converged in front of the British High Commission, displaying various banners and placards, condemning what they described as the former colonial master's unsympathetic action.

Two representatives of the International Connection, which staged the demonstration, handed over a protest note to an official of the British High Commission. Some of the placards variously read: Britain, We Do Not Need Blood Money, We Want Peace; Strasser, Keep Up The Good Work; NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council], Do Not Back Down on Foreign Pressure, The People of Sierra Leone Support You.

One of the demonstrators said they were identifying with the aspirations of the NPRC, because Sierra Leone must carry its destiny as we are no longer under British rule. A SLENA report said the demonstrators also protested at the NPSSL [expansion unknown] and Barclays Bank headquarters before dispersing.

Togo

Eyadema Receives COD-II Delegation in Lome

AB0701182193 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] The head of state, General Gbassingbe Eyadema, received this morning at his Lome II private residence a six-man delegation from the Collective of Democratic Opposition-II [COD-II], led by Leopold Gnininvi of the Democratic Convention of African Peoples. The other delegation members were: counselor Yaovi Agboyibor of the Action Committee for Renewal, Edem Kodjo of the Togolese Union for Democracy, (Nudzisan) of the CDC-CABT [expansion unknown], (Sanvi de Torve) of the Party of Democrats for Unity, and (Zaifu Ayeve) of the Party for Democracy and Renewal.

The meeting lasted about 50 minutes and there was no statement afterward. However, in a communique addressed to us this morning, COD-II stated its desire to honor the head of state's invitation for preliminary talks. Therefore, one can say mission accomplished.

Presidency Issues Communique

AB0701230393 Lome Radio Lome in French 2200 GMT 7 Jan 93

[Communique issued by the Presidency in Lome on 7 January—recorded]

[Text] The president of the Republic, as part of his regular consultations with the main political, economic, and social partners, received the representatives of several political parties this morning grouped within an association called the Coordinating Committee of the Democratic Opposition [COD-II] at their request at his Lome II private residence. The COD-II was led by its chairman, Mr. Leopold Gnininvi. Talking on behalf of his delegation, Mr. Gnininvi expressed his gratitude to the head of state for agreeing to meet them and trying to find ways to solve the current political crisis prevailing in the country. In this regard, he recalled the grievances presented by the COD-II and expressed the wish to see discussions undertaken on the issue.

In his response, the head of state expressed his best wishes for good health and peace to all the members of the delegation and their families and hoped that the year would be one of peace for Togo. He said that our country needs to be back on the right track.

The head of state expressed concern about the current crisis, which is a burden people. President Eyadema

particularly insisted on the need to end to this intolerable situation. And in order to conduct discussions in a peaceful climate, the head of state asked the COD-II delegation to end the strike because—taking the example of countries at war—he said that a cease-fire is a necessary preamble to all negotiated solutions.

The COD-II delegation took note of the preamble set by the head of state and agreed to pursue informal discussions between the two sides in order to create and maintain the basic trust necessary for a fair and lasting solution to the crisis.

Eyadema, Koffigoh Meet; Stress Need for Cabinet

*AB0701105593 Lome Radio Lome in French 2200
GMT 6 Jan 93*

[Communique issued by President Gnassingbe Eyadema and Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh in Lome on

6 January, read by Alassani Issa Samarou, minister of industry and state enterprises—recorded]

[Text] The president of the Republic and the prime minister met in Lome District-II at the head of state's private residence on 6 January. The two top executive officials thoroughly reviewed the country's sociopolitical situation and reaffirmed their desire to see the rapid return of calm, peace, and tranquility in Togo.

They noted that the present transition government completed its term of office on 31 December 1992 without achieving its fundamental objective, namely that of organizing the elections. In this regard, the president of the Republic and the prime minister stressed the need for the country to have a new transition government mainly charged with relaunching the democratic process and organizing the remaining elections as soon as possible.

In conclusion, the president of the Republic is prepared to receive officials of the Collective of Democratic Forces-II.

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